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A VIEW FROM THE PLATFORM,  
LOOKING DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE, FROM THE CITADEL  
QUEBEC.

A Sketch by  
H. R. H. the Princess Louise

A VIEW AT QUEBEC.

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# SUCCESSFUL EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

It was with no ordinary pleasure I found that my vacation arrangements permitted me to pay another visit to Canada during the autumn of 1884. I was exceedingly desirous of extending my acquaintance with the capabilities of different portions of the Dominion, and more especially so as I entertained the hope of pointing out the conditions which led to prosperity and success on the one hand, or which resulted in disappointment and loss on the other. My previous observations had led me to the conclusion that by the exercise of good judgment and common sense, a success was within command, but the more I saw of the details of colonial life, the more clear did it become that very few secured the greatest advantages obtainable under any given set of circumstances. In fact, the settler in relating his or her experience would often remark: "If with the experience I have now gained I had to come over and settle in Canada, I could save myself much trouble and much needless expenditure, and I could place myself in a far better position for future success than I have drifted into. However, we shall get on all right with all the mistakes we have made." It will be my endeavour to draw attention to some of these experiences, in the hope that they may be useful to others in securing more comfort and even greater success.

The voyage across the Atlantic is thoroughly enjoyable; I formed one of a merry group as it was ever within my experience to travel with. When our party dispersed on our arrival in Canada, it was with feelings of sincere regret and with many hopes of renewed association. I again attended the official inspection of the vessel by the officer appointed by the Board of Trade, when every detail was found satisfactory, not only for the saloon passengers, but also for the intermediate and steerage passengers, of whom special care is taken.

As we pass through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario we soon detect evidences of continued prosperity amongst all classes connected with the cultivation of the soil. I have already detailed at some length the agricultural capabilities of Canada, and I am pleased to say that my earlier observations on these matters have been materially confirmed by my recent visit. Here we have a large number of

well-reclaimed farms with good residences, which in many cases rival those seen in England and Scotland. Many of these are for sale at the present time, because their owners wish to take up new lands and improve them for their grown-up families to settle upon.

In Hamilton—which may be taken as an example of other large towns in Ontario—we have large manufactories which are naturally associated with agricultural industries. Amongst these, the large bacon factories take an important position. I visited the works of Messrs. F. W. Fearman and Co., and I am pleased to say that the arrangements for preserving the cleanliness of the premises, and the purity of atmosphere are most complete in their character. The only difficulty they appear to have to contend with, is in getting a sufficient number of bacon hogs to meet the demands of an increasing trade. They could easily purchase 50,000 more bacon hogs annually, if they could get them reared and fattened in the neighbourhood. Although this is admitted to be a very profitable branch of work, when carried out moderately, say 50 to 60 hogs annually, from an average size farm, the supply is not forthcoming to meet the demands. Another very interesting and important manufacture is that of preserving vegetables and fruit. I inspected the Ontario Canning Company's works in Hamilton, and was greatly pleased with the superior processes adopted for the preservation of these vegetable products, which really rank as delicacies in other countries not equally favoured in respect of soil and climate. I was indebted to the Mayor of Toronto for a very satisfactory visit to the implement works of Messrs. Sawyer and Co. Extreme simplicity of construction, as also strength combined with lightness of weight; these points of character are very completely blended in the implements made by this firm, as well as throughout Canada.

On reaching Toronto, I proceeded to the North-West by the Lake route, and my first visit of inspection was paid to

#### THE BELL FARM.

However impressive a visit to this farm may be to a stranger, I am free to confess that its magnitude impresses the mind still more fully during subsequent inspections. It is very difficult to realize clearly in the mind what it is to drive for twenty miles through crops of wheat, oats, and flux, extending as far as the eye can reach. One piece of wheat we carefully examined measured 1500 acres. It had been sown in two days, and at the time of my visit much of it carried thirty-five bushels per acre of magnificent wheat, which under the bright Canadian sun waved like a golden sea. The working power on the farm consisted of 180 horses and 130 men; these, with 57 self-binding reapers, represented a power to cut, bind, and stack 800 acres per day, each binder cutting 16 acres daily. This power is so arranged that within twelve days the whole of the wheat and oats can be cut, and the spring sowing of the wheat and oats was also arranged so that it could be completed in ten days. It appears almost fabulous to talk of 800 or 1,000 acres of wheat being sown on a single day, and yet this only represents what was done on this farm in the spring of 1884. Every farmer will see the great advantages which must result from the spring sowing being promptly completed. There is one level start the growth is even throughout, and ripening is likely to follow with equal regularity.

We drove out to see the hay-making arrangements, which were being carried on whilst they were waiting for the corn to be ready for harvesting, and here we found from 1,200 to 1,400 tons of hay being secured. Here, again, the work was simplicity itself, for the natural grass of certain parts of the unbroken prairie having been cut by mowing machines, was allowed to lie on the surface—on the average four or five hours—and then the horse rakes gathered it for the men to load on the waggons and send to the stack. In making the hay-ricks, care was

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taken to shape the top into a roof-like form, which would throw off the rain without the expense of thatching. A small loss is occasionally made consequent upon defective protection, but that loss is unworthy of consideration in comparison with the large expenditure for thatching, which is avoided.

In the regulation of this great undertaking, there is a rigid discipline observed. An order being given, it must be performed, for its neglect entails dismissal. Without this—almost military—regularity, confusion would soon reign, and good management would be an impossibility. Major Bell, from day to day, inspects the operations going on upon the farm, and is now aided by one general foreman and four foremen of sections. At eight o'clock in the evening all gather to the telephone, which extends from Major Bell's residence into each of the four sections of the farm. The orders are then given to each sectional foreman, in the hearing of the others. Any doubt is at once cleared up, and all retire to rest subsequently with full instructions for the morrow. No change is permitted without authority from headquarters, which, by the aid of the telephone, is always obtainable, in case of necessity, by night or day.

The colonization scheme, now being carried out by Major Bell, possesses one marked peculiarity, for the area of the farm represents 64,000 acres, or 100 square miles, the whole of which lies within its own continuous boundary. There is no intervening land, except one square mile given up for the town of Indian Head, and for the line of railway which passes through the centre of the farm. In May, 1882, Major Bell had free scope for the selection of this unbroken block of land. It was then 200 miles from the nearest railway station. It is a curious fact, illustrative of the rapid development of the Canadian North-West, that his men and teams, with their various requirements for establishing themselves on the selected lands, took five weeks in journeying from Brandon to their destinations; and yet within one month of their arrival there, Major Bell went back to Winnipeg in a sleeping car on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY LANDS.

After completing my inspection of the Bell Farm, I proceeded to see the lands which are associated with the lovely valley of the Qu'Appelle River. The name has no doubt been given to it in consequence of its frequent "echoes," and the reply, qu'appelle (who calls?), suggests the natural results of many an amusing incident. On the first day I drove through the fertile lands east and north of the Bell Farm, reaching Fort Qu'Appelle in the evening. We first passed through the Pheasant Plains, which are remarkable for their productive powers and great agricultural capabilities. I visited here some skilful and enterprising farmers who had come up from Ontario, and who had secured a well-deserved success. Messrs. McRae and Williamson had selected a fine tract of land, well adapted for mixed farming, and here [on August 28th, 1884.] the harvest was in full swing, and the average yield of wheat was not less than 35 bushels per acre, whilst on 300 acres there were fully 40 bushels per acre. This larger produce was in some measure due to the system of tillage. Major Bell considers it most economical to break the prairie thin—say three inches—and leave the turf thus ploughed up exposed to the winter frost, so that it can be shaken to pieces in the spring by the agitating harrow going before the seeder. On the other hand the more usual practice is to "break" the land as already stated, and after two or three months, when the turf appears to be dead and ready to crumble, the turf and two or three inches of soil are "back-set" by the plough and allowed to lie for the winter. Major Bell appears to admit the fact of this better cultivation being often preferable, but claims that it does not suit his arrangements at the Bell Farm. In any case the more complete tillage in the present instance contributed to an earlier harvest and a larger produce per acre.

Simple but well-arranged granaries had been constructed upon Messrs. McRae and Williamson's farms. They were about 36 feet long by 12 feet in width and 12 feet to the eaves of the roof. The wheat is delivered direct from the threshing machines into either of two open bays, which are made immediately under the ridge of the roof, and here the wheat remains until finally put into sacks for market. On these farms there is some excellent grazing land, and some cattle were about to be purchased for breeding purposes. On enquiring as to the kind of stock which had been determined upon, I was informed that "Shorthorns were being bought, as Herefords were too dear in consequence of their being so much in favour." These farms are most creditable to their owners, being distinguished by good management and their highly productive condition. Not far from this land I passed some very feeble attempts at cultivation, by men who had evidently secured free homesteads from the Government, but had neither capital nor skill to work them satisfactorily. The contrast was rendered the more striking by comparison with the well cultivated farms near them. It will give some idea as to the rapidity with which the lands of this district are filling up if I mention that Mr. McRae informed me that in the summer of 1882 there was scarcely a house to be seen from his farm, and that he could now count over 200 residences.

We drove about 15 miles in a north westerly direction over the Pheasant Plains. These lands have a gently undulating character. They are occasionally relieved by small natural plantations, known as bluffs, with small lakes, and the soil very generally possesses all the indications of great fertility. We then descended by a steep road to the Pheasant Creek, near which we partook of luncheon in one of those beautiful little valleys which lead down to the Qu'Appelle River. Surrounded as we were by this lovely scenery, we could not fail to anticipate the time when its now complete solitude should give place to human skill and farm stock would be making good use of the luxuriant grass which year by year grows only to add beauty to the scene, and then make room for the growth of another year. After a short interval sufficient for the rest and refreshment of the party, we worked our way up the hill sides, and continued our course for about ten miles over another table-land district, very similar in character to that traversed during the morning. The entire distance of 25 miles had, however, been driven through the lands which had been selected and purchased by the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company for colonization purposes.

In approaching the edge of this extensive table land, the Qu'Appelle Fishing Lakes came into sight, and as they extend for a distance of about 25 miles, they added fresh beauty to the scene. We drove down to the side of the lakes and called at the Roman Catholic Mission, and were cordially welcomed by the Rev. Father La Brett and his colleagues. For a period of ten years this mission has been engaged in its work amongst the various Indian tribes, and amid much discouragement they have nobly persevered in this good work. The garden around the mission bears silent testimony to the productive character of the soil, and the favourable climate of the district. My friend, Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, Ontario, who visited this mission in 1882, reported as follows: - "We found here a garden adorned with flowers which would do honour to any garden in Ontario. I hurriedly made a bouquet of at least twenty varieties. There were growing in the garden, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, carrots, beet, onions, vegetable marrows, cauliflowers, &c., all of which were so fine as to lead some of us to say that they were as if grown for an agricultural show." I am pleased to quote this statement, which accurately describes the conditions as I found them at the time of my visit. Very near to the mission the Government are building an Industrial School for the education of some of the children of the Indians, and there is every reason to believe that excellent results will follow this prudent measure. Continuing our journey round the lakes we soon reached Fort Qu'Appelle, and were pleased to end an agreeable journey by stopping at the comfortable hotel kept by Messrs. Joyner near the Fort.

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On the following morning I determined to drive through the district lying north of Fort Qu'Appelle, towards the Touchwood Hills. On leaving the Fort we soon rise from out of the valley to a magnificent table-land which stretches away to the north through the lands belonging to the Touchwood-Qu'Appelle Land Company. I had been prepared beforehand to expect to find much good land in this direction, and this public testimony, I found, was abundantly justified by facts. Mile after mile, hour after hour, did our drive extend through lands which deservedly take rank amongst the best portions of this fertile district of the Qu'Appelle. We drove for about thirty miles through a district which may be described as a grand area of ornamental lands, having a good turf and well adapted for tillage and mixed farming. We passed some cultivated lands and found the crops excellent, even under rather rough conditions of tillage. The Red Fife wheat here also is regarded as the favorite variety, and on some fields there were 35 bushels per acre, while 30 bushels to the acre were not infrequent. These results were the more surprising to me as the preparation had been so imperfect.

The wild-fruit of this district indicates its suitability for the successful growth of cultivated varieties. Wild strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, blueberries, and cherries were produced in abundance. The wild hop here possesses a vigour of growth, an abundance of bloom and a high aroma, which leave little to be desired for its perfect growth. Over large breadths of this land wild peas were growing freely amongst the prairie grass, strengthening the feed and giving additional evidence of the fertility of the soil. This district is well supplied with water, for not only is it very generally obtainable by wells, but numerous lakelets add beauty to the landscape and at the same time improve the lands for grazing purposes.

It was my privilege, during my stay at Fort Qu'Appelle, to be present at the reception given to Sir Hector Langevin, and some specimens of farm and garden produce were collected for the purpose of showing him the capabilities of the neighbourhood. Wheat, barley and oats of very excellent quality were shown, as well as mangold wurtzel and other root crops possessing great density and high nutritive character. Some splendid specimens of white fish, weighing 8, 9 and even 10 pounds each were exhibited. They had been taken from the Qu'Appelle Lakes, on the borders of which Fort Qu'Appelle is situated. Each morning I was at the Fort, one fisherman alone brought in about 5 cwt. daily of this very delicious fish of this kind. Game also is plentiful in the surrounding districts.

From Fort Qu'Appelle I accompanied Sir Hector Langevin to the Edgely Farm, the property of Colonel Skyes, and we inspected some of the improvements which are being carried out on that land. There were about 1,000 acres under wheat and 200 acres under oats, and next season it is intended to double the extent under crop. The land belonging to Colonel Skyes extends over about 20,000 acres, but it is not in one block, every alternate section of 640 acres being Government land, which has been taken up by various settlers. It is the intention of the proprietor to improve this 20,000 acre area, and dispose of the same in farms of various sizes. The tillage of the land was commenced by the aid of steam cultivation, but during this summer the "breaking" has been done by cattle and horses instead of steam, and the work is consequently more economically and better done. The general scheme is not as yet sufficiently developed for any satisfactory conclusions to be drawn as to the ultimate measure of success likely to result from the use of steam cultivation; but, as yet, I have not seen any sufficient inducement to commend the use of steam appliances for the early tillages, and especially in a district where coal is at present dear

From this farm we proceeded to Qu'Appelle, which is already an important town on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the centre of a flourishing agricultural district. This town is sometimes known as Troy, but there is such a strong feeling

in favor of the name Qu'Appelle, that there appears little probability of the name being given up. Fort Qu'Appelle, which lies about twenty miles to the north, has long had this name, having been an important trading station of the Hudson's Bay Company for many years past, and thereby it has become a central point to which all the trials of the districts are directed. The opening of the North West by the Canadian Pacific Railway has made the value of the Qu'Appelle district more generally known, and for this reason many now seek to claim association with it. It is, however, only prudent to mention that land varies considerably in value in different parts, even of this generally fertile district.

The Qu'Appelle River, which gives its name to this district, runs from the southern extremity of Long Lake at a point 22 miles north west from Regina, and after passing through the Qu'Appelle Lakes, finally enters the Assiniboin River, after a run of about 200 miles. Throughout much of its course it follows a deep and winding valley, varying considerably in width, but very generally bounded by bold and frequently almost precipitous hill-sides, partially covered by a small woody scrub, which in the autumn of the year presents a very brilliant foliage, like a series of lovely flower beds.

#### ON THE RAILWAY.

Much as I have been astonished and gratified by the rapid advances which are being made in the opening of the North west by this gigantic enterprise—the Canadian Pacific Railway—nothing has given a clearer indication of the inflow of settlers than the history of the One Mile Railway Belt during the last nine months. It should perhaps be explained that the land on each side of the railway—for one mile in width—had been reserved for a time by the Dominion Government, but the railway having sufficiently advanced, so as to leave no doubt as to its requirements, these lands were declared open to the public on the first January, 1884. The One Mile Railway Belt extended for a length of about 850 miles, and as it extended to one mile from the line of railway on both sides, it represented a total extent of 1,700 square miles. The whole of the Government sections thus set free for settlers were practically taken up within nine months, for in September it was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find a single homestead of good quality land which had not been claimed. The filling up of this land by the railway side will materially improve the general appearance of the country as soon as the lands are properly cultivated.

The Survey Department of the Government appears determined to keep up the supply of the lands for settlement, as in 1883 no less than 27,000,000 acres were surveyed and mapped. The variation in the value of land, so far as it is influenced by its distance from the line of railway, is receiving the attention of men of capital, who are taking up land for cultivation. It needs no argument to show that it may be cheaper for a man of capital to purchase land at from £2 to £4 per acre near to a railway station and a market, rather than take up free land at a great distance from business centres. So also the variations in quality should be considered in their influence upon its actual value. As the free lands near the Canadian Pacific Railway are so rapidly becoming scarce, it may be as well to state that lands which can be had as a gift are not always cheap, and lands which have to be purchased are not necessarily dear.

As we rush onwards towards the Rocky Mountains, we see that, as in Great Britain, so here also, we may naturally divide the western grazing lands from the corn districts of more eastern districts and provinces. This division is not marked by any rigid boundary line, neither do we find either course of practice kept strictly within its own particular district. The mixed practice of raising stock and growing wheat, oats, &c., may be very advantageously carried out over the greater

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portion of the North-West, every day experience indicating which of these sections of farm practice may be allowed to preponderate most advantageously. If we bear in mind the essential differences in the requirements of grass land and cornfields, these will give us useful guidance in our practice.

The experimental farms of the railway company have shown how successfully wheat, barley and oats can be grown upon some of the most elevated and apparently worst quality soils alongside this railway. This is certainly an encouraging testimony, and one calculated to show that the future of this railway stands upon a firmer foundation than was even anticipated. I must leave to others the pleasing duty of giving some faint idea of the magnificent scenery of the Rocky Mountains, through which I passed to within 25 miles of the Columbia River. It yielded to my mind a never-to-be-forgotten pleasure.

The agricultural value of this district is necessarily very feeble, but the mineral wealth is exceedingly great; and when the mining laws in Alberta are made to correspond with those in British Columbia we shall soon hear more about the treasures which are now so thinly veiled. Some very interesting observations were taken by Professor Glashier during his trip towards the Rockies, with a view of testing the quantity of moisture in the air of the district. The difference observed between the wet and dry bulbs ranged from 9° to 19°. These observations show a very exceptional dryness of the atmosphere, for whilst the air contains as much water as is necessary for healthy vegetation, its moderate supply favors the growth of the most perfect hard wheats, and it raises the nutritive character of all our farm crops to a very high standard. Its influence upon the climate also demands a passing notice; for the exceptional dryness of the atmosphere must be considered when we attempt to form any opinion upon the very high or the very low readings of the thermometer. One settler, of whom I made inquiries as to the climate of the North-West, replied: "If they would smash up all those thermometers, no one would know but that the winters were very enjoyable and the summers most pleasant." It is also a very significant remark which Mr. Hartney makes in giving his farm experience in Manitoba. He says, "It is remarkable, but true, that the only persons I have heard complain much are those who have never spent a winter in Manitoba." The testimony continues unchanged in support of the fact, that with ordinary prudence both are very enjoyable. The outcry to the contrary from interested opponents is now being generally taken at its true value.

In passing along the Canadian Pacific Railway, I was much surprised at the increase in the number of elevators, or granaries, at the various stations. They are without doubt a great convenience to the farmers of the neighbouring districts. Some of these are of very large size, having a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels. Private elevators are being erected by some groups of farmers, and thus they are able to store their wheat at the railway station, ready for loading into trucks, when the grower is satisfied with the market price. The railway stations are practically the local markets, not only for the sale of wheat, but also for the purchase of implements and live stock. It is curious to notice the large supplies of excellent farm implements which are held in stock at the various railway stations for settlers to select from. I am informed that in the spring of the year these supplies are very large, and that they are renewed from time to time as sales are made. There are also special live stock sales at the larger stations, such as Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. Hence there is very little difficulty in purchasing good and suitable stock for farm purposes, when the settler has the necessary capital.

Portage la Prairie is becoming increasingly important by reason of its being the junction of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway with the Canadian Pacific

Railway. This rapid increase of growth is favoured by the high fertility of the lands around Portage la Prairie, which maintain this good character for some considerable distance. I have not, as yet, gone up the North-Western Railway, but report speaks well of much of the land through which it runs, and into which it is about to be extended. Actual evidence of popular favour is shown by the fact of the land being so largely taken in advance of the railway. This is explained in some degree by reason of the very general expectation that the Canadian Pacific Railway would take that direction. If the early settlers have in this respect been disappointed, there is reason to believe that the help recently rendered by the Dominion Government, in the shape of a large land grant, will enable the North-Western Railway to be pushed forward with energy. Similar assistance has also been granted by the Dominion Government for the extension of the South-Western Railway, westward from Manitoba City, through the Souris district. I drove through much of this district in the autumn of 1883, and am not at all surprised at the large number of settlers who have gone into that part in advance of the railway. Everything tends to show that settlement is very going on very vigorously in Manitoba and the Red River Territories, not waiting for the railway to pioneer the way, but dashingly forward, ready to welcome its approach. The progress which is observed in the more extended occupation of land during the past twelve months is simply startling. With the rapid increase of railway accommodation which is now being provided the flow of settlers will be greatly encouraged, and in two or three years time there will be a wonderful scarcity of free homestead and pre-emption lands within reach of any existing railway. Even now some districts are already very completely taken up. The moral is obvious: that those who desire Government or Company lands should not needlessly postpone the time for securing them. I have hitherto been very much like one who has inspected and reported upon a rich banquet, of which he has voluntarily pledged himself to remain a disinterested observer. On the issue of this report I shall feel that I am no longer bound to deprive myself of advantages which I recommend others to make use of. I am encouraged in doing so because professional men, residing in England can now as easily enjoy a colonial estate as a country seat or a shooting box in a distant county. The very marked difference, however, is observable, for the one would be a source of income as well as of pleasure, whilst the latter have now become very expensive luxuries.

On my way through Winnipeg, I was very pleased to visit Silver Heights, the property of the Hon. Donald A. Smith. Here, on the 13th September, 1884, I saw Indian corn—Yellow Dent variety—growing on his land, over ten feet in height, and well loaded with corn, which was rapidly ripening. The potatoes were literally crowded in the soil. One plant, which was raised for my inspection, gave twenty-nine potatoes, all of good size for table use, some being of large size. Three plants were always enough to fill a peck measure, and sometimes two. One-eighth of an acre yielded seventy bushels of excellent potatoes. The adjoining crop of cabbage was very handsomely good in quality and very large in yield. I am glad to find that Mr. Smith is having a large breadth of the adjoining land brought under cultivation. The Silver Heights Farm cannot fail to be one of the objects of interest in future years, situated as it is on the rich lands by the side of the Assiniboine. In the gardens around the house I found grapes growing on trellis work, cropping freely and ripening rapidly. Tomatoes were exceedingly abundant, and had been gathered ripe for the three previous weeks. White and red currants, as well as gooseberries and plums, had been most abundant. Peas, beans, cauliflowers, cabbages, asparagus, custard marrows, &c; all kinds of root crops, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, all flourished under the conditions of soil and climate. Indeed, it was one of the most productive gardens for high quality produce I have visited. As we returned to Winnipeg, from which Silver Heights is distant about five miles, I saw crops on the land of a successful market gardener growing in great abundance and perfection, showing very clearly that the conditions of growth throughout the surrounding district were most favourable. My

visit to Silver Heights forcibly reminded me of the words used by my friend and fellow-traveller, John Cameron Grant, who, in his beautiful Canadian "Prairie Pictures" (Longman), says:—

"I have moved far and wide,  
India and Africa, our Island home,  
And European shores; but I confess  
That, in the glories of her summer-tide,  
There is no land, however far you roam,  
That can compete one instant with this land,  
So prodigal in over-fruitfulness,  
So lavish in the bounty of her land."

#### THE INDIANS.

During my stay at Fort Qu'Appelle, I visited some of the Indian tribes, and it may perhaps be convenient to make some reference to these people at this point, as many persons are somewhat anxious about them, and have exceedingly vague ideas as to their conduct in reference to settlers. It should be remembered that only a few years back the North-West territories of Canada constituted the great hunting grounds of various Indian tribes, who disposed of their furs and other products of the chase to the Hudson's Bay Company, exchanging them for food supplies, clothing and other necessities of life. At various times treaties have been made with the several tribes of Indians, and definite tracts of land have been reserved for their exclusive use, and certain payments in cash and food supplies are made to them as compensation for having surrendered their rights in all other lands. The terms of these contracts have been clearly understood by the Indians, and thus fair and equitable arrangements have been made with which they are thoroughly satisfied. Under these treaties the chief of each tribe is entitled to 25 dollars (£5) annually, the four headmen or council to 15 dollars (£3) each, and all the rest—men, women and children—receive 5 dollars (£1) each. In addition to these regular rations of food are served out, and any Indian desirous of learning a trade is aided by the Government in doing so. Improved farm implements and five head of stock are given them to assist in their culture of the soil.

They generally reside upon their Reserves, but some wander away, especially towards the railway stations. These Indians represent the idle and most degraded specimens of the race, hence they should be regarded as very unworthy representatives of the tribes. Taking the Indians as a class, it may be fairly stated that, with the exception of being guilty of occasional small thefts, they are a perfectly harmless people, recognizing the supremacy of the law, and rendering to it a passive obedience. The squaws often work very cheerfully for the settlers who may reside near them, and the bucks will sometimes enter into business engagements, which, as a rule, they observe with strict integrity. Law and good order are maintained, and the very excellent mounted police of the North-West are fully recognized as the representatives of a powerful Government, and are accordingly obeyed. Even in the case of an Indian being taken into custody for some theft, their usual comment may be familiarly translated as "If Whiteskin do wrong, he is punished; if Redskin do wrong, he is punished too." The power and strictly impartial justice of the law is fully recognised. At the present time we may regard the Indians as the peaceful occupants of their own Reserves, within which the great majority live quietly, enjoying themselves in hunting, shooting and fishing. The time will no doubt come when the survivors of the present youthful generation will become more generally useful members of society.

In my visit to Standing Buffalo, the chief of one tribe of the Sioux Indians, I was accompanied by Colonel A. Macdonald and Captain French, the former of these gentlemen being the Indian Agent of the Government, through whom the

Indians, and their countrymen, and a length of space of about which the chief, St. Croix, Buffalo, and the members of the tribe were presented by the aid of the government, and a large number of visitors, especially in reference to the Indians. The following extract from the same may be of interest:

12th instant, about  
the 10th hour, A.M.,  
I was in the country,  
and I saw a buck.

It was a fine buck, and a good specimen of deer, and the horns were  
considerably larger than the others. Most of the work is now done by the Indians, but  
the spawing of the Indians is now reserved to those who work which was not  
done as well as the rest of the country, the Indians, however, I was informed that it  
was done very well. The buck which this Indians is really surprising,  
because it is very recent, and it was a buck over twenty, the dignity of a buck  
to be a buck of sport and sight, all other antlers fall to the lot of the squaws.  
The Standing Bear tribe, and the Indians, have help from the Government as  
those Indians who are and or many, as they have migrated from the United States  
by necessity and leave no other alternative and assistance. An Instructor in farm  
work is sent to the country of the Indians, but no instructor has been provided  
for the Standing Bear tribe. For the Indians, I believe, however, a man is  
sent to them to help them, they probably by that guidance. The Indians who  
are under the care of the Standing Bear tribe, are making good progress,  
and are gradually becoming more and more and more and more cultivators of the land. The  
Indians, under no portion of the country, and hence many of the troubles  
which have arisen with the Indians of the United States are rendered impossible  
here. Unscrupulous speculators, who had interest in a few cases of whiskey,  
would often become the owners of large tracts of land in the States, but  
when the Indians received from their relatives, money, so as to give for  
revenge was formed. In Canada the Indians are Indians, as stated by the law,  
and they are in every way treated, dealt with, hence the content which has resulted  
from the treatment.

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#### BY SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

In giving some account of the various settlements of colonists in Canada, that  
which was effected by Lord Selkirk naturally takes priority of position. An  
agreement for a settlement was made by the Hudson's Bay Company to Lord  
Selkirk in 1811 for 100,000 acres of land. In the following year the first group  
of settlers were sent over, by way of the Hudson's Bay, and landed at  
York Factory, proceeding thence to the Red River. Finding much opposition to  
their settlement, at first, they went to Pembina and remained there for a  
year, when they returned to the district from York Factory, now known as  
Winnipegosis. A considerable number of settlers were sent over by Lord Selkirk by  
the same route, and this time they obtained the settlers in point of number,  
and improved the system of trade, and their success. The settlement was then  
named Yorkton, and it was a steady increase in population. Mr. Robert McBeth, one of  
the second 1812 group of settlers, now residing in Kildonan in health and strength,  
enjoying most of the remanents of which he has so long resided, and happy in  
renewing the scenes of his early days.

The colonists who had been of great influence to contend against; but,  
amidst all the difficulties, the most lasting check to their prosperity, was  
their limited means of trade. They could produce all they needed for their own  
support, and they could buy all they required for clothing, groceries and other  
requirements; but as the Hudson's Bay Company only allowed certain limited  
supplies, and as they were the only buyers, the settlers soon discovered that if  
they grew farm produce in excess of the Company's requirements, it simply

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represented so much needless labor. Soon after Lord Selkirk's death, the Hudson Bay Company in 1836 purchased the interest which belonged to him at the time of his death, and settlers continued to migrate along with very varying success, each seeking the best of his own property. Very few of the original settlers now remain, for the gravestones around St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, record the great ages at which they passed away. Their descendants represent a powerful and wealthy group scattered throughout the Canadian North-West. Seeded as they were originally upon the Red River Lands, possessing high fertility, as new markets opened up they were able to turn their hands to great advantage, and in a few years the yacuzzi, the oil patch, wealth. In 1881-2, when the Winnipeg Boom was at its height, many sold their property and went to the North-West and increased their money more advantageously. There are still some portions of the original settlement held by persons who could not be tempted to part from their homes and lands, even by the offer of large sums of money, and these lands still maintain their character for high fertility. The land in front of Mr. Robert McBeth's house, at Kildonan, has had wheat grown upon it for fifty years in succession, and there is no perceptible difference in its productive powers. Even now, if they attempt to follow it, they are sure to get a crop too abundant to be safe. During the Boom of 1881-2, much of the land in this settlement sold at prices considerably in advance of its agricultural value, and the settlers have vacated it for lands in the North-West.

#### THE MENNONITE SETTLEMENT

This is a very important settlement, extending as it does over 18 Townships and including 648 square miles of land. It is situated immediately to the North of the International Boundary which divides the United States from Canada. These lands were granted to the Mennonites, in 1876 by the Dominion Government, and the contented, industrious and prosperous condition of the people has well justified the sound policy of the grant. The Mennonites were German speaking subjects of Russia, but rather than violate their religious scruples against entering the army, they determined to give up their homes and their country in favor of some new location in which they would be able to maintain their religious opinions. Some opposition was offered to their leaving Russia, but ultimately they obtained permission to leave, and the original refugees settled partly in Minnesota and partly in Canada. They have maintained a patriarchal form of government amongst themselves for a long period of time, but this was largely interfered with by only a limited portion of different families being allowed to leave Russia. Since 1875 permission to emigrate has not been given to any of the fraternity who are now residents in Southern Russia.

The Mennonites now number about 8,000 persons, who are gathered in a number of detached villages. Each village is under the control of one Headman and two Assistants, whose duty it is to carry out the decisions of the majority of householders in all matters relating to the general welfare. All such votes are, however, decided by a majority consisting of two-thirds of the householders who have been naturalized. They may become naturalized by taking the Canadian Oath or Declaration of Allegiance, after three years' residence on lands within the Mennonite Reserve. Such a thing as a Mennonite leaving the Reserve, except for some temporary duty, is almost unknown; there have only been two instances, and those left to trade elsewhere with the settlement. The Dominion Lands Act is accepted for the regulation of those entitled to live within this Reserve, and each adult can claim and secure to himself, by Patent, 160 acres of land for tillage purposes. It often happens, however, that for convenience sake, a man cultivates other land than that which he has secured in his own right, and the village convocation determines whether or not this shall be done. When such decisions are protested against by the absolute owners of the land, or by the persons so directed to cultivate the land, such protest cannot be over-ruled by the village convocation, hence the decisions which interfere with private rights can only be regarded as recommendations. Unfortunately differences do

conducting a suit, or in opposing the will of the master, and to compensate for the loss of time, the master usually to a much greater sum is often brought into the suit, to the great vexation.

The conduct of the master, sometimes, and gardeners of those who are thus remiss, but also in some cases, to himself, is on some persons. It happens, at these meetings, that one by the authority of the offending party has a swivel pistol, with which he may remonstrate, but should any other property and he may shoot, and then come within the service. By preference he shoots at the master, who is then compelled to hit him, by which may, in case of difficulty, bring up his own farm, and so him off, and all preference. This is a course which it is hard to adopt, as it would deprive the master of the comforts and advantages of his occupation in the long run. The cause which underlies this difficulty, probably arises, either from the master being bound up in lands which belong to one and to use in the master's name, or by the master being bound up in lands which belong to the master himself, or by his finding himself dependent. This interference with a master's property, tends to curtail his number of villages, so that few of them will be apt to want his implements.

Speaking now of the Mennonites, I may say, that I find a great measure of success in their system. Farmers are making money and selling their lands, and getting upon new farms. The census is more prosperous, and in some cases wealthier. One of these who is probably doing a larger business than any one else in the Reserve, informed me, "I have owned six farms here for 3 years, and I have never yet given out the credit. In several times I have had proof that the people had more sugar than not pay me. There have been instances of less, however, and these go to the Reserve, and who pressed their go to especially farmers, who are - upon a long setler cannot, by any chance, they have been unable to pay up promptly, they have put the law in force to recover their rights, but they have invariably been paid. If they have overpaid the lawyer, some moderation has been shown in seeking for their money, the debt and interest would have been paid in full. We have had some cases of sedentary, but all are getting wiser now, and rarely purchase from persons outside the Reserve." The prosperity which is evident in their villages has enabled them to establish among themselves, stores and other facilities for obtaining their supplies from persons of their own nationality. Just in proportion as that completeness becomes more general, there appears to be an increasing tendency to deal as much as possible amongst themselves. For a long time the German language alone was in use in the Settlement, but many of them can now make themselves understood in English. The recent introduction of the English language into the Mennonite schools will, in a few years, effectively over come every barrier to a free intercourse with their fellow Canadians.

#### THE GORDON-CATHCART SETTLEMENT.

The history of this settlement is well worthy of special record. In the spring of 1883 serious discontent existed among a score of the Crofter Tenants on the estate of Lady Gordon-Cathcart. This discontent largely resulted from difficulties occasioned by their being overburdened upon a property which they were unwilling to leave. This became so urgent in the spring of 1883, when their prospects were comparatively hopeless, that a great issue from the difficulty became absolutely necessary. At that time Lady Gordon-Cathcart offered to assist any of these tenants into more prosperous conditions of life, by advancing the necessary funds for helping them to settle upon the Government lands in the Canadian North-West. The offer made was one of a thoroughly business like character, which might have been accepted by each and all without their looking upon it as any charitable favor conferred, and yet it could only be regarded by the outside world

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as a noble act, then again, in 1882, it was the native association which it. It was arranged that £100 should be advanced to the settlers of each family, in addition to be cash some of them had obtained by the sale of their farm stock. This sum of £100 was advanced under arrangements which provided for its payment in part, upon the understanding that the loan should be secured under the 38th clause of the Dominion Lands Act. In this way an inexpensive, though perfectly satisfactory was given to each family a sum of £100. Eleven families accepted the offer, and the excellent arrangements were made for a permanent settlement established at the frontier upon good land in the Macleod North-West. In my Report of October 1883, I gave particulars of the admirable settlement under which they were located. Then, and it was carried out in a manner which was highly satisfactory to all parties, I visited these families in their settlement in September 1883, and I became an eye-witness of their comfort, their material prosperity, and their gratitude. During my recent visit to that part of Canada, I repeated my inspection of the settlement. I found the settlers of 1883 far more fully confirmed in conditions of prosperity than I could have anticipated, for they are happy and successful on their several farms.

The testimony which was sent home by these settlers was looked upon as too good to be true; but with some doubts and fears, 45 other families have this year followed the example which had been set them, and these are now comfortably located around those who went out in 1883. It is enough to say that these are following upon the same course of procedure as seemed success for those who first came out, and in the whole of the North-West we have no better instance of successful assisted emigrants than we can be found within this settlement. It would of course be unreasonable to compare their position with that occupied by men having far more capital at their command; but, with fair consideration for the amount at their disposal, they have done most satisfactorily. After the payments have been made for bringing these families over to the land, about £75 remained for providing food, farm stock, and implements. I find that the following may be taken as fairly representing the usual expenditure of this money, when £75 represented the entire capital at command:

*Crofters' Expenditure (1st season.)*

	£	s.	d.
Registration Fee and Survey Charges.....	2	0	0
Saw.....	5	0	0
Cow and Calf.....	15	0	0
Sundry small Tools—Spade, Shovel, Pick, Hoe, Scythe, Hammer, &c.	2	6	0
Stove.....	5	1	0
8 ed—Potatoes—12 bushels at 89 cents, 9 60.....	3	8	0
" Oats—6 bushels at 75 cents, 4 50.....	3	8	0
" Barley—4 bushels at 50 cents, 3. 0.....	3	8	0
Share or One Yoke of Oxen between two.....	20	0	0
" Harness for.....	1	8	0
" Breaking Plough between two.....	2	8	0
" Haws between two.....	1	16	0
" Wagon between four.....	3	16	0
Provisions and Sundry Expenditure.....	15	16	6
	<b>£75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

By the aid of this expenditure, and by the crops grown in the first season, the crofters were able in October, 1883, to congratulate themselves upon having a 12 months' supply of food in hand, and thus within 8 months from the period of their great difficulty they had attained a position of comfort, and a complete freedom from all anxious care. They realized the change in their position, and gratitude reigned supreme in their minds. Much of the success of these Crofters may be

traced to the fact that in the labour of the family they possessed a further source of capital. The families very generally possessed more bread-winners than the father, and as the elder children were able to earn good wages in the district, they could contribute to the general capital, and in this way most useful additions were made to the farm stock. We must not overlook the fact that when the children are grown up, and are able to help on the farm and earn good wages, they represent so much additional capital at command. On the other hand, a man who takes a wife with a group of little children—who need all her care and attention—such a man stands very much alone in the contest with the work of the farm, and he is, to a very great extent, prevented from supplementing his cash capital by care of his wife.

The outlay of capital which has been detailed enables a man to provide food for a family, and to secure other supplies which are necessary for their comfort; but many years must elapse before he will be able, with the simple accumulations arising from that small capital, to cultivate the full area of 160 acres of land in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Every member of the family who is able to earn wages, and thereby add to the capital at command, represents an additional element of strength. It is also evident that when the entire outlay is limited to £100, great economy must be exercised, and there must be no injudicious expenditure. Very great care has been shown in this respect in the case of those who have come to this settlement, and the business-like manner in which the money has been used, after being duly secured, may be regarded as one essential element of success.

In the following Table I have collected the details which were officially reported as the results—calculated as per acre—of their first year's cropping, even when grown under very late sowing—ranging from the 1st to the 28th of June—upon land which had been prepared for the seed by a single ploughing of the turf of the prairie:—

PRODUCE PER ACRE

	Potatoes, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.
John Macdonald .....	350	40	50
Alexander Macpherson.....	360	—	40
Alexander Macdonald .....	200	—	56
William Macpherson.....	200	40	40
Lochlin Macpherson.....	200	40	40
Donald Macdonald.....	150	—	35
Frederick Macdonald .....	350	28	40
Angus McCormick .....	200	40	40
Average .....	251	37	42

It will now be desirable to notice the expressions of opinion given by these settlers individually. To make their statement more exact, I shall quote from their own letters, which have been placed at my disposal. I do so with the greater pleasure as I know the writers, and their statements are largely confirmed by my own observations, and other corroborative testimony.

*John Macdonald* writes:—“I am very well satisfied with my location, and wish that all my friends and neighbours in the old country had as good a footing as I have here. The longer I am here the better I like it. The climate is healthy and the land good.

*Alexander Macpherson* writes:—“I am greatly delighted with all I have seen of the country. It is delightful in every respect. The soil is rich black loam lying on the top of clay and limestone subsoil, plenty of wood, water, and timber, and I

"(if all my friends were here)." In another letter he says:—"I planted 6 bushels of Oats, and I got 50 bushels from them. I put the seed in on 10th June, and they were ripe on the 23rd July."

*Robert Macdonald* writes:—"I am very well pleased with my farm, also with the climate, and very thankful that I left the poor old country. I am anxious for my friends at home to come as soon as possible to this green fair land of the North-West."

*William Macpherson* writes:—"I understand that the harvest will be no better at Uist this year (1883,) on account of the weather being so wet. It is very different from our harvest here. I got in all the crops without a single drop of rain, and the corn all in and threshed in the end of September. I don't know anything about anything about the place, for Donald McCormick left here last week for Uist. You may believe every word he will say to you, for I know he will tell you the truth."

*Lochlin Macpherson* writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my farm in every respect, also with the climate. We never saw weather at home like this, and my earnest wish is that all my friends and neighbours in Scotland were here in this beautiful farming country."

*Donald Macdonald* writes:—"The longer I am here the better I like it. The climate is healthy, the weather very good. Make no delay in coming." In another letter he says:—"A man that would send 2 or 3 sons to service and sometimes working his lands, would be a rich man here in a short time."

*Roderick Macdonald* writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my farm, and I would not go back to Scotland although I would get £100 and all the property I left."

*Angus McCormick* writes:—"I am very glad for my change from the old Benbecula to the new Benbecula in this beautiful far west country, of which we did not know anything until now; the only thing I feel sorry for is that I did not come here in my younger days, but, however, I feel glad to see some of my family in this good country, and hope the rest will soon come along with all my friends and neighbours. The climate is good and healthy, and the land is to any man's satisfaction."

*John McRury* writes:—"We were afraid about the winter till now, the same as you at home. When the snow begins to fall it will come so light and dry that I cannot notice it on my clothing. We can work outside every day we like. Though ice on the ponds is about 6 inches, our house is very warm. You heard many times about milk and water frozen inside, but we did not notice any of that yet. I asked a man about winter a month ago, and the answer he gave was, the winter is nothin', and I believe him now. I was out early one of those cold days shooting rabbits. I am always out every day before the sun rises. Deer are about here very numerous. I happen to come upon 6 of them to-day, but I was unable to do any good for I had only small shot in my gun. I am shooting as many rabbits as I like."

*Donald McDiarmid* writes:—"There is little trouble in raising crops in this country. The climate is very healthy, far beyond the climate of Scotland. There is land here for the landless, and homes for the homeless, beautiful land of the setting sun."

I have described the present condition of the colony of 1853 settlers, in preference to the 1852 and 1854, as the latter, for the well-known reason that the former is the most recent, is the more interesting, and the more complete. There is a remarkable absence of any correspondence among the entire series of letters. There are no communications between the 1852 and 1854 settlers, nor between the 1854 settlers and the 1853 settlers, except in clear property. It is, however, very interesting to note the correspondence which has been known where some of the reports of the 1852 and 1853 settlers are lacking. Thus, in one of the reports of the original settlers known as the "Benevolent Society," it is stated that "the whole truth, they could not be told, as the settlers who have come out during the present year (1854) are very ignorant of the condition of affairs at home that there was no exception to the previous statement." One of these new settlers, *Randall McLean*, also a member of the Benevolent Society, has added little or no information in the reports previously sent, and in his correspondence with the settlement at this time, as follows: "I have to tell you about the land, that is, 600 acres, and I like it. I think it cannot be better, and I am a member of the society. This is, and is to be, the West End Park, Guelph. There is timber, and a plenty of water, also, and plenty of good land. New Lots I am told, are 100 acres. I saw the Benevolent men" — for these are the settlers of 1853 — "and they told me they were telling lies, but they were selling the country. Do you think I was taken in? I will not write more, but take this advice, and come here, as soon as you can, as you expect me."

On the subject of the present settlers, *Derrick McLean* in his letter writing in July, 1854, says: "Now is the first place I am going to state to you the whole truth concerning this country. I never told it in all 800 letters in any other country I was telling about, for this country. This is the poorest place under the sun. The people who come here have very few well off sons. I am very glad, in this country, that it is very well populated. I am sorry for this, I did not get married before I came here, for I am afraid there are very scarce here."

Even in the presence of the undeniably sincere, which has attended this settlement, a word of caution ought to be given against the temptation to grasp more land than can be advantageously held. Although there are only 56 Crater farms joined on the land, and these have kept them as compact as their land, for land and other reasons, the settlers permitted, they are now spread out about 250 square miles. The success which has attended Lady Guelph-Catherine's noble work, probably the possibility of that work terminating at the present stage. The experiment has been only 10 years, and the result is a definite success. As the tests of the success are very soon known, is meet the movement to cease in force, until it passes out of the ranks of private enterprise, and can only be supported by the State or the Kingdom.

#### THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

I approached this group of immigrants, who are located a few miles to the west of Meaford, with some anxiety, knowing that here, if any of them, had had any experience in farm life, or even of country life. I was, however, very reasonably surprised to find that they had so quickly gained experience, and were not only comfortable, but exceedingly cheerful with their lots. In common with all immigrants who have not been accustomed to country life, they had to acquire new experience, and they had to learn how to suit themselves to their new surroundings. It, however, became to acknowledge that I have not seen any immigrants among the English, French, and others who have so quickly adapted themselves to their new conditions of life. It should be remembered that these immigrants have suddenly become owners of land, that a reasonable amount of capital and means set aside for their use on the land, by its culture they were raising food for their families, and that there were enjoying the clear bright air of a beautiful park-like situation. Many had already become skilful in shooting wild

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sakes, prairie fowls, and hares, and it is but natural to suppose that such conditions of life, so utterly opposed to every man's vision of their experience in the east of London, could cause them to be happy, healthy, and prosperous.

One woman to whom I spoke respecting her healthy-looking boys, said: "Ah, sir, they can run about after and play about, being a trouble to anybody, they can cause themselves fun morning till night, and every day they will be little farmers." Other immigrants were proud to show up their newly-grown potatoe and other garden produce, and others were highly elated to talk of having a cow or a pig. Messrs. Sutton and Son, of Reigate, made of them a present of garden seeds, flowers, and vegetables, and I am sure the number of that fine world have been delighted if they could have seen how these people valued their gift, and the growth of so many old friends.

It was on the 8th of September, 1881, that I visited this settlement. All the immigrants I saw had either finished or were finishing their houses for winter. Generally speaking they had done so by building up a double thickness of turf. Their potatoes were being raised and stored, and most of the men were going off to help in getting in the harvest and threshing the corn on the Assiniboine Farm near Elkhorn. In each case land had been prepared for the growth of wheat next season, but in the meantime a supply of oatmeal and fuel will practically represent their requirements, or with the produce of the garden, and the cow they will live well. The general scheme of this settlement largely corresponds with that carried out upon the Gordon-Cathcart Settlement—each family having been assisted by a loan of £100, which has been secured upon the lands they hold under the Dominion Government. The conception and organization of this settlement originated with Sir Francis de Winton and the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, vicar of St. John's, Bethnal Green, London, the colonists being chiefly selected from his populous parish. The necessary capital was advanced for the purpose by the Baroness Burdett Coutts and other friends, and thus 18 families have been successfully transferred to Canada. During the winter preceding their departure, the heads of these families received special instruction, including that of an ambulance class, which has proved exceedingly useful to them. Mrs. Huleatt also most kindly made arrangements for them being taught bread-making and a system of cooking suitable for colonial life. This instruction has not only been directly useful, but it prepared them for learning many local habits and practices which would otherwise have been learnt by a dear experience. Then again the care taken of these emigrants after they were placed upon their lands, and the general assistance rendered to them has been exceptionally liberal. In fact all these details were only reasonable and proper requirements of the scheme, which, under the circumstances of the case, were necessary for securing a satisfactory result. Herein has centred the exceptional success these emigrants have secured. I see nothing to fear for the future prosperity of these emigrants, for if they progress as they have hitherto done, they are sure, under judicious guidance, to become successful cultivators of a rich and generous soil, with conditions of happiness and prosperity before them, of which they could form no approximate conception in their wretched homes in London.

#### THE JEWISH SETTLEMENT

An especial interest naturally attaches to the Jews located here by the London Mansion House Committee. Like the Mennonites, they have found a new and happy home in Canada, and a freedom from all persecution and injustice. They consist of various nationalities, for the settlement contains the families of

- 10 Polish and Hungarian Jews,
- 10 Austrian Jews,
- 9 German and Russian Jews.

- 3 -

The state of labour is at all times an important consideration for those who intend to buy a property, and the very best buy is often the less attractive—but earnings are not to be overlooked, particularly when there has been disappointment in the value of the property, and on such a property as ours, as there is. The rate of wages has been sensibly reduced, and is only now at 12s. per week, and quite large amounts of extra workmen to prosper. This is a great consolation, for these keep out of the country the vagabonds, who would be a burden to the State, but those payments are best which have to do with the master's lot, but those payments which should be the best, and which the employer is so far as possible on the side wages as are now in England, he can rest in the condition of greater prosperity, and he need not be in fear of being unable to support himself in comfort as old age advances. The care with which he can spend his earnings for his own use and benefit, enables him to provide for the comfort and welfare of his family, as well as make a provision for his old age. During harvest and dressing time this year farm labourers have received at the rate of 25s. weekly, in addition to their food. Permanent workmen have received the same for the summer months, and in the winter they will have 18s. weekly. Much more work is being done for this remuneration than we are accustomed to see in the old country. There are two circumstances which favour this result. The labour is bright and inspiring, so that men can work with but little fatigue, and the same result is also favoured by the better food they receive, as is seen in bad times, as the boiler of the steam engine, so is good or bad food to the workman. Those who now know our agricultural labourers are often fed, cannot conceive at first how poor performance of labour we sometimes notice, and especially in the early estimate. When men are well fed, and have to labour under bright and cheerful conditions of climate, they can do a very much more work with far less fatigue to themselves, and less to their master, which is so clearly observable.

Up to the present time, very numerous married men have had the preference in the North-West, because they can be more cheaply housed than is "berthed." So long as the turner is so generally obliged to be content with the very limited accommodation of the employer, it is scarcely to be expected that married labourers and their families can be supplied with better quarters. Putting up cottage accommodation for the married couple which are entitled upon a farm is an excellent investment. A cottage which is well roofed and the run of a cow, would enable a married workman to do the rough work with twenty shillings weekly in addition all the year round. The cost of labour would be largely decreased by such cottages, the workman would be more prosperous, and he would have a future before him full of hope for himself and his family. No doubt this want of

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Accommodation for married laborers may be traced to the fact that the majority of those farming land in the North-West have not as much capital at command as is needed. Emigration to Canada can scarcely be said to have been a success hitherto, for if one-half of the exodus, which has been made to take place, into Canada had been made use of in a summer calendar to concentrate all the men of capital, it would have been easier for those who have gone to obtain work, and it would have more fully advanced the material prosperity of Canada. Now that more persons with sufficient capital are taking up land in the North-West, we may fairly anticipate better opportunities for married laborers. They will depend upon such occupiers of land, the more extensive and social will be the result from this provision, because no laborer will be idle.

This will probably be as convenient a time as may for drawing a selection of those who are so benevolently a setting emigration work, to the pioneer colony, in advance of making a judicious selection of persons for this purpose. Few, if not economies, the funds they are willing to expend, and it would seem far more encouraging results if they would realize the fact that what the climate, events, and the very much better chance of doing well in Canada than at home, those who are not up to the work have a much harder time. Canada does not want our "scrapes," and we do that colony an injustice by sending any of this class to them. She is, however, ready to welcome and to offer conditions of prosperity as will be worthy of her favors. To the industrious and competent workmen for whom that colony can find employment, she offers a future brighter and more hopeful than any which they can secure in our over-crowded country. Those who can equip themselves on the land and who are really prepared for that class of occupation, can be received without any limitation to their number, and they will do well. At the same time it should be remembered that farmers in Canada will no longer pay good wages to incompetent workmen.

Carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, smiths, wheelwrights, harness makers, and men of this class, who are up to their work, can also be received in any number, for the rapid development of the country will find such men abundant employment, and wages ranging from 6s. to 12s., and in some cases 10s. a day. Manufactories of various kinds are springing up in all parts of Canada, and in consequence persons having a knowledge of any useful manufacture, may find very unusual advantages in Canada. It is desired, as far as it can be accomplished, to provide within Canada all those manufactured products for which her varied soil and climate give her the raw material. The deposits of coal and mineral wealth here are to be found, and Canada will soon take high rank by reason of her manufacturing capabilities. For these reasons skilled workers in any of our manufactures should not seek elsewhere, for it may be that she has special advantages to offer. As regards the mining industries, it may be stated that the development of the mineral wealth of Canada will yield many and great advantages to those who are willing to take part in it.

The inflow of youthful emigrants has been a double blessing to Canada, for whilst her people have gained much, those who have been planted in that colony have, with few exceptions, secured a happy future in life. This work represents one of the most hopeful sections of Assisted Emigration. The chief scene of action has necessarily been in the older provinces of Canada, especially in Ontario and Quebec. As yet I have only been able to visit two of the several Homes which have been established in Canada. I was pleased to inspect Dr. Stephenson's home, in Hamilton, under the guidance of W. E. Sanford, Esq., of that city, who has taken much care in the distribution and oversight of the boys and girls sent over to that Home from different parts of England. I am glad to know that they are doing well. Within a mile of this Institution we have the Shaftesbury Home for boys

are the children trained to their work on Bisley farm, Dorset. Their Canadian Home is under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, who are exceedingly well qualified for that position. Under their watchful care the boys are training up to their work, and a recent command has been highly thought by all that they are fit for their place in keeping up the high reputation of the parent institution. A visit to the young power plant will visit the Toronto Home for Dr. Pennington, and the young girl established by Miss Alice was Mr. May the other day. In Quebec there was a very great work of a similar kind, but it was not so successful. From an Catholic口径, there amongst settlers gathered from all over Europe, I will transmit you a very favorable report of these boys after the former experiments.

The general object is to send to Canada a sufficient number to the complete number in each year, so that the number of children become blended into the families of their owners. It is a worthy principle that although these children were all free agents, having full power of leaving their situation, the parents are exceedingly anxious when there is any necessity for their guardians to intervene on their behalf. That is to say, if any of these boys and girls are kept in regular communication with their respective homes. In the case of the girls it is particularly satisfactory to know that by sending them out to Canada at the early age of from 12 to 16 much trouble has been avoided, which at one time caused considerable anxiety. As the residence of the settlers in the rural districts of the North-West improve in their accommodation, so will these children find their way among them, but, until such improvement takes place, the work should be extended there with caution. We must not, however, deceive ourselves by thinking that the success attained in the past justifies, or even encourages, a more rapid transmission of these boys and girls through their several Homes in England. Hitherto, attention has been given to train them somewhat carefully in habits of life conducive to their future prosperity, and the success secured has largely corresponded with the care. New habits of life and new principles of action cannot be firmly planted in the mind without much persevering care and prolonged attention. I know the temptation which exists in England to let our thousands upon thousands of worse than baseless boys and girls rush through our various institutions too rapidly, even in the desire to make room for others. So long as proper care is taken in giving these boys and girls a suitable preparation, so long we may wish this good work every success, but the measure of the success will be determined by the quality of the material sent, rather than by the supply being large.

#### CAPITAL.

The enquiry is often made: What capital is required for farming land in the Canadian North-West, and what return may be fairly expected under good management? To this I shall endeavor to give a distinct reply. I have already given an example of ablebodied crofters entering upon 160 acres of land successfully with a capital of £75. In my Report of October, 1883, I gave one of many instances of workingmen commencing to hold 160 acres of land without any capital, other than their own labor, which they bargained away from time to time in exchange for ploughing, seedling, and harvest help rendered upon their own land by their employers. If we extend the enquiry we shall find every gradation of capital, from that of labour alone, up to £4 in cash per acre. A good deal of attention has been given to the utilization of small and insufficient capitals; but I think it a matter of great importance to look at the position of affairs from another standpoint, and show the manner in which a full amount of capital may be advantageously employed. Before doing so, I will quote from the published hand-books a statement of accounts which is commonly adopted for showing the results arising

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from the use of a small capital or from the use of a large capital. I have, however, to consider that these results may be fairly contrasted with the results to be obtained from the use of large and sufficient capital.

EXPENDITURE.	REQUIREMENTS.
<i>First Year:</i>	
One yoke of oxen.....	7
One cow.....	7
Four head of narrow cattle.....	7
Wagon.....	13
Implements and sundries.....	10
Cooking stove, &c.....	2
Furniture.....	12
Provisions.....	50
	149
<i>Second Year:</i>	
Food and implements.....	69
<i>Third Year:</i>	
Implements and stock.....	100
<i>Fourth Year:</i>	
Stock and implements.....	120
Receipts over expenditure, in addition to the value of stock and implements on farm.....	194
	£ 623
	£ 623

The increase in the value of a settler's land should also be taken into account, for any one taking up a free homestead really increases his capital by any increase in the value of his land caused by his own improvements, and by the increase of settlement around him. It is well known that as settlement proceeds the neighbouring lands increase in value. Thus we frequently find men of this class selecting free homesteads, improving them, and having secured their patents, they sell the land with considerable profit, and migrate to other free homesteads with a greatly enlarged capital.

I will now proceed to give details of the expenditure made upon three farms of 160, 320 and 640 acres respectively during the spring and summer of 1884 by good practical farmers, who had proper capital at command. I have added the further requirements for each of these farms for implements, which according to the judgment of these three farmers, will be necessary in the spring and summer of 1885.

FARM A. (600 Acres.)	FARM B. (320 Acres.)	FARM C. (640 Acres.)
Interest on Capital, £1,000, 5 per cent. ....	£ 50 0 0	£ 172 0 0
Drayage, £10 per ton, 100 tons, 100 miles .....	10 0 0	40 0 0
Gas, £1 per ton, 100 tons, 100 miles .....	4 0 0	6 0 0
Gasoline, £1 per ton, 100 tons, 100 miles .....	12 0 0	15 0 0
Wages, £1 per day, 100 days, 100 miles .....	15 0 0	16 0 0
Poughs, £1 per acre, 600 acres, 100 miles .....	15 0 0	25 0 0
Harrowing, £1 per acre, 600 acres, 100 miles .....	2 12 0	8 6 0
Spudding, £1 per acre, 600 acres, 100 miles .....	2 0 0	10 0 0
	171 12 0	292 0 0
Interest on Capital, £1,000, 5 per cent. ....	60 0 0	65 0 0
Drayage, £10 per ton, 100 tons, 100 miles .....	12 0 0	12 0 0
Gas, £1 per ton, 100 tons, 100 miles .....	17 0 0	17 0 0
Gasoline, £1 per ton, 100 tons, 100 miles .....	6 0 0	7 0 0
Roughing, £1 per acre, 320 acres, 100 miles .....	7 0 0	7 0 0
	93 0 0	108 0 0
Cost of Land and Farm Buildings .....	100 0 0	500 0 0
Total Expenditure, £ ..... £	374 12 0	700 6 0
	1732 4 0	0 0

With an equivalent supply of horses and farm implements, and with men employed to carry out the work the cost of cultivating an acre of wheat may be very safely calculated at the following charges :-

	£ s. d.
Breaking and Bed-making .....	6 16 0
Seed .....	0 8 0
Seeding and Harrowing .....	0 4 0
Harvesting and Threshing .....	0 12 0
	£2 0 0

On good land, and good management, from 25 to 30 bushels may be safely reckoned, which, with a price ranging from 25/- to 38/- per bushel, gives a return of about 24 per cent. on the entire quantity of wheat grown. It is more than probable that in each of the three farms above referred to, about 80 per cent. of the land will be sown with wheat in the ensuing year. We may, therefore, extend our calculation over a further year to show the profit arising from the growth of wheat on each of these cases :-

Farm	Acres in Wheat	Cost of Wheat, £	Value of Wheat, £	Profit, £		
					£	£
A	600	260	320	60		
B	320	520	640	120		
C	640	1040	1280	240		

The cost of growing the stock of wheat should be added to the capital, before the expense has to be incurred before the crop can be secured. I have calculated in the foregoing statements, but all the work is done by hired men. If

the farmer does any portion of the work, it would diminish the expenditure and increase the profit; but these calculations will be more generally useful if we continue to assume that all the labor is paid for. We are now in a position to determine the full amount of capital employed upon these farms.

FARM C.  
(10 Acres.)

£	s.	d.
300	0	0
250	0	0
60	0	0
90	0	0
25	4	0
20	0	0

75 4 0

250 0 0

36 0 0

17 0 0

7 0 0

7 0 0

317 0 0

340 0 0

732 4 0

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£	s.	d.
6	16	0
0	8	0
6	4	0
0	12	0

£2 0 0

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EXPENDITURE IN SECOND YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
Labour—1 Man and 1 Boy.....	84	0	0
“ Extra Man, 6 months.....	36	0	0
200 bushels Seed Wheat, at 80 cents per bushel.....	32	0	0
Seed, Oats, and First Oats.....	36	0	0
Hay.....	15	0	0
Threshing 4,000 bushels, at 5 cents per bushel.....	40	0	0
Twine for Binders.....	7	0	0
Contingencies.....	20	0	0
	£	270	0

EXPENDITURE IN THIRD YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
Outhay as in Second Year.....	270	0	0
Extra Cost of Threshing.....	12	8	0
	£	282	8

We may now bring these statements of expenditure into contrast with the receipts for the same period.

EXPENDITURE.	RECEIPT.
<i>First Year:—</i>	<i>First Year:—</i>
As per statement.....	£ s. d.
665 8 0	1000 bushels wheat, at 80 cents per bushel.....
	450 bushels oats, at 40 cents per bushel.....
<i>Second Year:—</i>	<i>Second Year:—</i>
As per statement.....	270 0 9
	2500 bushels wheat, at 80 cents per bushel.....
	500 bushels oats, at 40 cents per bushel.....
<i>Third Year:—</i>	<i>Third Year:—</i>
As per statement.....	282 8 0
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.....	378 1 0
	4750 bushels wheat, at 80 cents per bushel.....
	500 bushels oats, at 40 cents per bushel.....
	£ 1596 0 0
	£ 1596 0 0

Major Bell calculates that after the third year, although the capital invested upon the farm has been re-paid, the annual receipts and expenditure may be calculated upon as in the third year, showing a clear annual profit of over £500. Results such as these are far too important to be passed without applying to them even a further test, and I have therefore taken data given in connection with Farms A, B and C, so as to place them in contrast with each other as well as with the Farm D.

FARM A.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First and Second Year.....	634	12	0	520	0
Third Year.....	260	0	0	520	0
Receipts in excess.....	145	0	0		
	£	1040	0	0	0
	£	1040	0	0	0

FARM B.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First and Second Year.....	1220	0	0	1040	0
Third Year.....	520	0	0	1040	0
Receipts in excess.....	340	0	0		
	£	2080	0	0	0
	£	2080	0	0	0

FARM C.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First and Second Year.....	2772	4	0	2080	0
Third Year.....	1040	0	0	2080	0
Receipts in excess.....	347	16	0		
	£	4160	0	0	0
	£	4160	0	0	0

Thus in each and all of these cases, in which there was sufficient capital at command, we have a very satisfactory uniformity in the general results, which goes far to explain the immense success which is commonly observed in Canadian farming, when a proper amount of capital is employed. These results closely confirm the statements made in my previous Report, in which, after referring to some excellent farms around Brandon, I said:—"In all these cases the profits on two years' cropping would repay the purchase of the property and also the outlay for the improvements."

It is, however, desirable, whilst showing the great advantages of having a full amount of capital, to avoid throwing any unnecessary discouragement upon men having smaller sums at their disposal. These persons are bound to take a longer time in attaining the same result. In the cases named we have seen the accumulation of profits soon making the receipts greater than the expenditure. Such results are quickly gained, because all the arrangements are thoroughly complete. If the arrangements are not perfectly organized, proportionately more time has to be given for securing any given result. There is, however, one great satisfaction—for if the desired result be delayed, matters roll on comfortably in the interval, and in some patience has to be exercised it is not demanded under trying circumstances.

The high percentage which is obtainable upon capital prudently invested, and the small demand for large expenses, will leave a considerable sum free, year by year, available for some new investment, or for the repayment of the capital in use or its buying is authorized. We are thus compelled to consider whether a man should quit the tract of land he holds, so that he can forthwith cultivate elsewhere in an efficient manner, or whether he ought to have more land at his command upon which he may invest his accumulating profits. There will be no difference of opinion amongst practical minds upon this point, for it is accepted by all that as land is always so difficultly extant ought to be secured so as to admit of extended operations. This property rather reduces itself into a question of degree, or, which, however, options will differ. My own opinion is that a man who is, foraging with borrowed capital, fully suffice a 160 acres, say £650—may prudently take double that quantity of land in the reasonable expectation of completely stocking 320 acres, and of paying off the borrowed capital. If, however, he proposes to extend to £700 capital he may prudently give himself a larger number of acres for expansion. In such a case he might take in a additional 320 acres and provide him to secure his payments in the purchase of such land, so that they shall exact only one-third of his annual profits. A man having borrowed capital at his convenience for 1 or 5 years certain, may fairly take 70 acres of land for each £100 lent to him; the longer the time he can retain the loan the greater is the quantity he may successfully work, and if the capital is his own he may take 75 acres for each £100. On the other hand the shorter the period for which the loan is at his service, the more compact he should keep all his operations.

In securing land to admit of such extended operations, he should always be guided by the golden rule, that, "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." That portion only of his land which can be thoroughly well cultivated, should be brought under the plough. The remainder should be kept as unbroken prairie, and be used as grazing grounds, or as fields for making hay. This will be steadily encroached upon by the ploughs as the cultivating power of the farm increases.

It will be evident from the foregoing statements that a man who enters upon 160 acres of land with only £75 of borrowed capital, will have to work very zealously for several years—7 to 10 years—before he can get his land fairly stocked. It is true that men are doing their best with ten shillings per acre, and even less—supposing themselves by the produce of the land—but they continue to labour year after year, for one-half the requirements of their farms. In other words, the profits they make have to be invested upon the farm as additional capital, but each successive year shows better results, and ultimately the land will be fully stocked and properly cultivated. Any re-payment of capital during this period, must be a check upon the attainment of the high result aimed at. I must not be understood to suggest that this long continued effort is of necessity a troubled condition of mind. On the contrary, if the emigrant can have the loan of the capital for several years he will no doubt realize his hopes by increasing his capital to £100, per acre, on a farm of 160 acres up to £2 per acre, and be comfortable in his own house whilst he is doing it. But what shall we say of those who are endeavoring to accomplish this result for 320 acres, or even 640 acres. A venture to

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think that the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act are in such cases improperly used even when the legal conditions are observed, and that the land is thus being locked-up in a most undesirable manner.

I have already pointed out how important it is that wages should be earned by this class of settler and brought in to supplement their small capitals. The marked success of the Gordon-Cathcart settlers must be largely traced to their ability to work, and to the facility with which they obtained good employment. This element of success should never be lost sight of, because it shows the impolicy of land—which might be occupied by employers of labour—being uselessly locked-up by men who want employment, and who thereby keep their best friends—their would-be employers—at a distance from them. We recognize the fact that able-bodied settlers, who have a proper acquaintance with farm work, can maintain themselves in comfort on the land, but we also know that when they can supplement their small capital by earning some wages, they make more rapid progress, and secure more comforts. Neither must we lose sight of the many difficulties which arise from families of this class being so scattered, especially in relation to education, medical care, church services, supplies to and from stores. Take the case of the 56 Crofter families spread over 250 square miles, and we can readily understand that even their patience and endurance is often severely taxed in consequence.

We may, however, view the position of emigrants of this class from another stand-point; for I am satisfied that their comfort and prosperity may be materially increased by adopting a modified course of procedure. I feel the greater confidence in recommending such a course, as we have clear evidence of its advantages already existing in Canada. In the village system of the Mennonites, we see the advantages of associated homes, and by adopting the alterations which their experience has shown to be desirable, we have a practical guide for locating workmen under conditions of immediate comfort and progressive prosperity.

#### VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS.

The first variation I suggest is, that a smaller quantity of land than 160 acres should be taken up by each workman. The quantity of land which he can advantageously work will be determined by the cash at his disposal, and his personal ability for work—conjointly these represent his available capital. As a general rule where £100 has been lent to an emigrant who is an able-bodied agricultural labourer, he will find 40 acres of land abundantly sufficient for him. In such cases the division of the land may be conveniently carried out in the manner indicated in the 16th clause of the Dominion Lands Act. This quantity of land will be found sufficiently large to permit a workman devoting to it any portion of his time, or, if he specially desires it, he can give up all his time to the work. This quantity of land will give him year by year a surplus of farm produce for sale, yielding a profit of from £30 to £50, and it will at the same time enable him to raise young stock for ultimately undertaking the profitable holding of 160 acres of land. In the meantime such a workman may make his family thoroughly comfortable, and he would be steadily becoming more and more prosperous, for whilst he would have quite as much land as he can make use of, he would not be preventing employers of labor settling around him.

The question of house accommodation is the next matter for consideration. In the several settlements already referred to very little of the loan capital has been devoted to building the house. A turf house, or else a log hut, has been generally constructed by the united labour of the family. As a rule such a hut gives very insufficient accommodation for maintaining the decencies of life in the family, and much which we condemn in the housing of the poor in England is reproduced under these settlement schemes. I am therefore bound to recommend some substantial contribution towards the building of the home. In like manner any systematic fencing-in of the lands of these settlements is rarely attempted because of the expense it involves, but no one can doubt that it is most desirable that it should be done. This assistance for house and fencing, I propose in the present instance be limited to about £40.

I have already defined the best example of the expenditure for farm stock bought for working the land under the Gordon-Cathcart settlements, but it will be seen that we can only give a man half a yoke of oxen and half a plough, which many settlers do not know how to make use of, and he has the further difficulty of not getting these until late in the season. I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the emigrant to make, in making the settlement, arrangements were made for ploughing out, saying 10 or 15 acres of his land by contract in advance of his arrival. A cow with a calf, a pig, and some poultry might also be secured by the time he reached his land, and this open future in farm stock and crop would place him in a condition of comparative comfort and he would be able, without delay, to give up his time for employment elsewhere. His live stock and crops would then yield food for his family from the time of his arrival, and the surplus produce of the land at his first harvest might be advantageously expended in purchases of additions to his farm stock.

The purchase of that for each family, upon this plan, would be--	
Expenses in bringing the family to the land .....	£25
Expenditure for house and furniture .....	40
Purchase of land and live stock .....	35
	£100

During the first year the emigrant would only be required to pay interest on the loan, which would represent about half a day's work in each week, but a fair start having been secured to him in the manner proposed, the annual interest and principal of the entire debt could be easily repaid out of the £30 to £50 profits of the emigrant's labour. The subsequent year it would provide for the annual payment, including the two sum would be his easily proportioned on his small farm, and within five years the loan and interest would be easily repaid. It may naturally be objected that a reduction in the extent of land, that it interferes with the present use of a seeming waste upon the estate. So practical difficulty, however, as far as for one portion of the labour, which cannot be secured upon the farm, may be separately secured upon the stock, crop and buildings. But the advantages of the plan are many and great. The emigrant will be promptly and comfortably located, and the education and medical care of his family can be provided for from the time of his reaching the village settlement. He will also be placed in a very favorable position for meeting the first cost on the loan and for its regular repayment, so that it may be used for others to follow him. This regularity in the repayment of the interest and loan, I regard as of the utmost importance, and we ought, therefore, to be most careful that the settlement system which is adopted should favor and permit of these payments being made with regularity. If a man in such a position that he is compelled to invest his profits in the purchase of what he really needs, we thereby force him to become irregular in his repayment of his loan and interest, for every payment will be felt to be a reduction of his resources, for ever.

Beside this class of men who have a capital consisting of labour and skill, there are others who have only their labor to add them into a better position. For such men, small parcels of land are most desirable. In fact, the point to be aimed at would be so to divide certain sections of land that men could gradually acquire from 4 acres to 10 acres, thence to 30 acres, and onwards to 160 acres. It may be that this could be better done by the owners of landed property rather than by Government scheme, but I have more confidence in the latter than the former. In either case it need not involve any loss, but it may actually bring some small profit to the landowner, whilst being of immense advantage to men who have to eat all the consequence with. These men form a class quite distinct from those who have been assisted by loans. They claim consideration, because at present they are compelled to go without land, or else take up far more than they want, thereby locking up land from men of capital who would make a good

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use of it. Whilst on the one hand it is most undesirable that land should be so largely held by these men it is of the utmost importance that they should have some land. By the possession of land every labourer would be able to make provision for advancing years, and be able to secure the necessities and comforts of life in old age without being dependent upon any one. To accomplish this object a ladder is needed, by which men can advance step by step from having very small farms to larger holdings of land, just as their powers increase for using them advantageously.

Village settlements capable of meeting these varied requirements will be most successful if they are dotted about the country amongst farms held by men of capital. They should not be grouped closely together. In fact these villages might well be made the centres of a properly organized occupation of the land, such as I have prepared plans\* for, in which employers may be grouped around villages of prosperous, well-to-do workmen. The arrangements of these village settlements will be largely determined by local requirements, which cannot be dealt with in detail on this occasion. There are, however, certain important requirements which should be provided, besides the land required for each villager. Within these village settlements there should be a village green, as nearly central as possible, which should be permanently reserved for public uses, such as the erection of schools, churches, and for like purposes. Arrangements such as these would also enable a workman not only to engage in farm work, but if he had any other trade he could often utilize this with advantage. I remember meeting on the open prairie an assisted settler, who had been a blacksmith before he went upon the land, and he expressed to me his regret at being located eight or ten miles away from any regularly settled land. Under other circumstances he would have earned many a pound for himself, and have been specially useful to farmers around him. Village settlements, such as I propose, would secure for a prudently selected emigrant workman a comfortable and happy home, with steady employment, education and medical care for his family, opportunities for Sunday services, the advantages of association with friends, and the further convenience of having stores near at hand for the purchase and sale of food supplies and other necessities; and last, but not least, his land would give him a reliable and plentiful supply of good food for his family.

#### ORGANIZED SYSTEMS OF SETTLEMENT.

I have already made reference to the desirability of land being occupied by men of capital, and under more organized systems of settlement. Many and great advantages would result from the adoption of prudently concerted arrangements. Much of the objection which is felt against emigration may be traced to the breaking up of old associations, which might be largely avoided if groups of friends were located near to each other. Instead of a man emigrating alone, there is no reason why he should not make himself one of a group having kindred requirements, and who would establish an agreeable association amongst themselves when they reach a new colony. As it is we too often see a settler drifting about under the conflicting advice of interested persons, until some purely accidental circumstance induces him to secure a certain section of land, and often without a friend to help him he prepares himself for "roughing it." It is probable that he then sets himself to work to get a log hut built, and through his entire ignorance of the district he usually pays two or three times as much as he need have done. After all he secures accommodation remarkably suited for the so-called process of "roughing it." Having secured a miserable residence, with equal want of forethought he then seeks for a water supply, and a failure in the first attempt is frequent, sometimes also in the second trial, a very fitting introduction to a bad system of domestic arrangements.

\*One of these plans is given on the back of the Map at the commencement

It may be useful to render something of the boorish life, and for this purpose I will take a typical example of a hut which I visited in one of my pony drives. This hut it belonged to two young men of good English families, who had sold out their inheritance about four years before the time of my visit. The legs of which the walls were built had been placed one upon another in the usual manner, so as to enclose 12 ft. x 16 ft., and the crevices between the legs had been filled with mud plaster, which retained much of its original colour. Projecting inwards from the sides of the eaves of the roof were two rough floors which formed the two sleeping spaces, and between these there was an intervening space of about 4 ft. in width, through which a boy could be led to either of their beds of dry grass. A cooking stove occupied the centre of the hut, and the various pots and pans were found in the crevices in which they were left after repeated previous dishes. Two persons in the clothing of the two young men were lying about on the walls in great variety. The gentlemen themselves, fresh from their rooms in the field, clothed in a manner which would have astonished their friends at home, showed a somewhat Avant inspected the hut. We were asked to do so, with the result we had seen so much of the callous arrangements to do with the joint loss of partaking of the luncheon supplies we had taken with us. They were full of hope and cheer, they were working hard and successfully; but what parent could be unconscious of the painful experience of this so-called "roughing it?" Of course, these young men had no drive to the nearest town and stay a few days to get properly cooked food, after which they would return to cook again bringing with them a fresh store of provisions. Other young men, when they go to the towns under similar circumstances are often tempted to stay too long, and spend more money than they can spare. Who can be surprised at it? We are educated and good, prudent forbearance; but we must bear in mind that the world is made up of their own wretchedness and good judgment. The true course should be clearly recognized and then the evil will be avoided, for they are absolutely unnecessary.

I could not refrain from asking how closely their lady friends at home would have visited their wives. Their arrangements, and would have found abundant evidence to illustrate the truth of first general law which teaches us that it is not good for man to be alone. In my view, however, he asked—Eight women accustomed to the ordinary comforts of life to be induced to live under such conditions? Certainly not, but the remedy consists in avoiding the condition, which are equally ill for women and for men. Once let decent and reasonable conditions of life be secured, and a man will soon find that the comforts of home make him better able to fulfil his billy duties with increasing satisfaction and success. The creation of this decently lie in the detection of facilitating the supply of proper incases so that if a young man enters upon the occupation of land, before other circumstances permit of his marriage, he may at any rate be able to have a married wife, now residing in his house, whose wife can see that his house is kept in decent order, and that proper care is taken in the preparation of his food.

I met with a simple illustration of a better system of life in the case of a half-breed who adopted a very prudent and successful policy. He contracted with a good tradesman to put in a comfortable framed house after a proper supply of water had been found. A honest workman who had long been in his father's employment in England subsequently resided in one portion of his house, and the whole of the surroundings constituted a scene of comfort. It formed a very striking contrast which left no doubt in my mind as to the plan which is best calculated to promote a man's material prosperity. I was much interested in the various details given to me of his billy life in this farm, poultry yard and garden, providing a good variety of food. As soon as he had no difficulty in securing, for moderate compensation, a band of the Indians to bring him a supply from time to time, and as the flesh was kept frozen he had no necessity for hastening its meat. Prairie fowl and wild ducks he shot and purchased in considerable

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numbers early in the winter. He also obtained fish from a neighboring lake, and all of these were kept frozen until they were required for use. His home was thoroughly comfortable and well appointed, and worthy of being rendered still more complete. This winter, 1854-5, he visits his friends in the old country for the purpose of bringing a bride back with him to share as bright a colonial home as she could well desire, whilst his own success in business has been most satisfactory. Domestic arrangements such as these bring credit to a district, and induce others to come and enjoy similar happiness and prosperity. The miserable log-hut system of bachelor life, on the other hand, brings discredit, for many a young man having capital gets into bad habits of life and fails to secure a success; he then returns to his native land and furiously condemns the country in which he made his mistakes. The opponents of Canada know full well how to parade such facts to her disadvantage, and those who are jealous for her honor can only look upon these wretched instances of "roughing it" as necessary and natural. It may be said that there are good and comfortable log-huts to be found, and which have reasonable provision made for the comfort and conveniences of life. Here, I reluctantly admit; but these points of character obviously remove them from those one-room huts I have made reference to, and which are only too well calculated to degrade and ruin many worthy young fellows, of whom their mother country is proud, and toward whom the eyes of many are hopefully turned.

In order that Emigration may be carried out with comfort and success, however, it should not be left to shape itself, as it were, by accident. The Government of Immigration Agents and Land Guides, I have before spoken of in terms of well deserved commendation. They discharge their respective duties admirably, but something more is needed than comes within the sphere of their duties. To secure the fullest success to emigrants, systematic arrangements are necessary, which shall locate workmen near to the emigrants of labor, and shall be in all respects a safe and safe distance of the general conveniences required for the conduct of home life. The selection of land, whether it be necessary to choose a good soil, or who would make his position in a new land not only profitable to himself, but also comfortable for his family, and well calculated to advance their welfare, must select his land with due consideration to the surrounding circumstances. I would recommend that a Village Settlements, such as I have already described, should be made the center of a properly organized system. In this village, workmen, tradesmen, storekeepers, schools, church services, medical requirements, could be arranged for. Around the village, farms of various sizes may be grouped. It may very truly be said that these conveniences are provided around most of our railway stations. But we have now to deal with lands which are 5, 10, 15 or more miles off, and these are the parts on which regular settlements become more than ever necessary, and mutually advantageous.

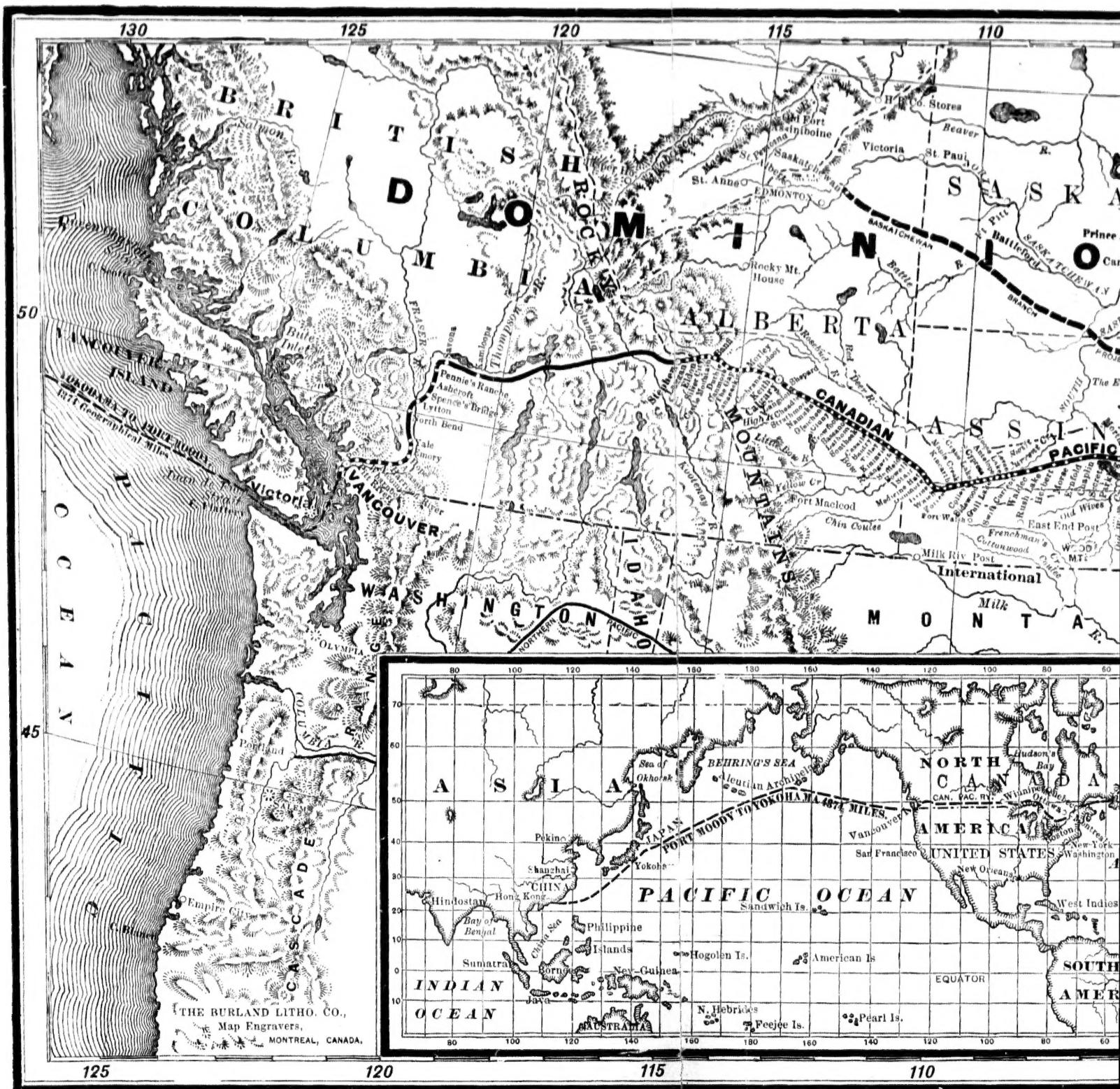
We must also remember that emigrants who intend to take up lands for tillage purposes may be very generally divided into two groups. We find some who would willingly pay for proper houses and farm shedding being put up, if they knew how to proceed safely with their work; and there are others who have no money to spare for the purpose. Feeling the immense importance of assistance being rendered to these groups of emigrants, I have opened up communications with the object of removing some of the existing difficulties, and I am greatly encouraged to anticipate a satisfactory result. I have, in fact, already secured important promises of help which, when more complete, will be duly notified to the public. During my recent visit to Canada, I have been more than ever convinced of the importance of further assistance being given to the more wealthy class of emigrants, and especially young men having capital at their command, who desire to find a safe and reliable course in making their investments. When the requirements are provided—and I know that the Dominion Government are giving to this matter their best consideration—then we shall find the inflow of wealth will be greatly encouraged. We shall also

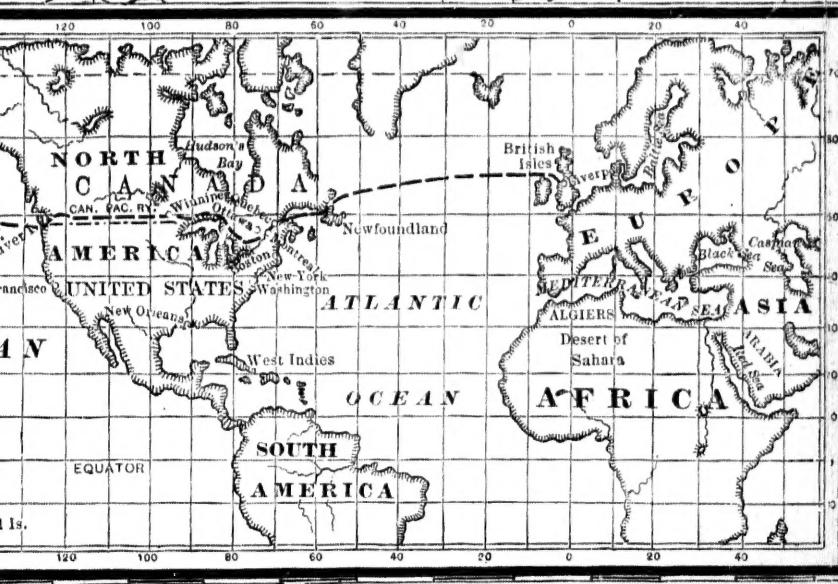
have organized groups of our upper middle class forming concerted settlements in Canada, securing, thereby, a transfer of friendly association to new scenes and amidst conditions of prosperity. Emigration thus conducted will carry the joys of home into a country in which that happiness will be brightened and rendered more permanent. For the attainment of these objects I shall continue to labour, and if I can, in any way, assist either capitalists or workmen into more prosperous conditions of settlement, then I shall feel that my second visit to Canada has not been in vain. The more I see of Canada, the more highly I appreciate the great inducements we offer, both to capital and to labor, and the more highly do I prize the true and genuine kindness and courtesy which Canadians are so ready to bestow.

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